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A WARNING.

The Pall Mall Gazette warns its readers to be prepared to understand the word "telphe, rage" when they encounter it. It is to be used to mean transportation by electricity.

ening down u ider trouble that destroys men, is standing up valisatly and resolutely macking trouble that enables men to go through the battle without harm.

Dyspepsia is cured by muscular exercise, mary or involuntary, and it can be cured

is no other way, because nothing but exercise can create or collect gastric juice, which is a product of the human machine that nature slone can make. HOT TEA. Hot ica is the best drink in hot weather, and the best quencher of thirst at all times and in

all seasons. It, perhaps, is not so nice as iced

es, when the mercury is up in the nineties,

but it is far more wholesome, and is always

rafe to take. It also freely promotes perspiration: but no artificial accessories will be neces-

THE LITTLE BROWN MULE. There is a "celebrated case" in Iron county, Ma, which has at last been brought to an end. It was all about the ownership of a little brown male, worth about \$60. It had been pending forwars and had been tried muny times in different courts. There were seventy-five witnesses subposned in the case, and the costs in the last trial amounted to \$600. The other elebrated mule case -that of "forty acres and mule"-is still on the docket.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

The Canadian Government intends to send t an expedition to explore Hudson's Bay deut the end of August. It seems odd that his has not been done before. It would appear reasonable to suppose that the large ion of country around this vast inland sea muld be valuable for settlers. One tithe of the mosey spent on North Pole expeditions, if pplied in this direction, might have been some lessfit to the world in a commercial way.

A NEW PENSION BILL.

There is a new pension bill now under con-idention before Congress to give pensions to ween who had married veterans of the Mexian war, and afterwards became widows. The lisposition of our wise legislators seems to be continually to hunt around for some kind of smethod to dispose of the public funds. Why set make a clean sweep at once, and pension verylody who had anything to do with any of wars, or were in any wise connected with

EDUCATION.

The leading educational question of the hour how shall our public schools be directed so t they shall most effectually aid the cause the fine arts are much to be desired; but above and beyond them, and of paramount import mee, stand educational institutions in which the millions of boys and girls growing up into manhood and womanhood shall have opportunities for familiarizing themselves, to some extent, at least, with the practical duties of

A London journal tells of a gentleman who tisited the telegraph office in Old Broad street not long ago. He was desirous of ascertaining how far communications on a single circuit ted with a German town, then with Odessa then with Teheran, then with Agra, and finally b the visitor's great delight, with Calcutta, 1,000 miles away. Perhaps if the gentleman takes good care of his health, his old age may find him chatting through a perfected telo phone over an equal distance.

Mrs. Langtry, who can't act a bit, made \$50,-600 last year, and Sullivan, who can only fight made \$100,000. One is tempted, after reading the later fact, to indulge in a little moralizing and a few comparisons. How many members of the learned professions earned a quarter as much? Precious few. It is not surprising that the profession of pugilism is overcrowded when it presents chances like this one which came in Sullivan's way of making a for-

NEUROPHOBIA.

Neurophobia is the name of a new disease. It is nothing more nor less than the unaccount thle dislike which some people have for certain streets, places and objects. It is a common thing to find in our large cities nervous per sens, who cannot be induced to go into certain streets or to visit certain buildings. They can give no reason for their prejudice, but if by any chance they find themselves in the objectionable places, they fall into paroxysms of pervous terror. With women neurophobia concerning colors is not uncommon. It is certainly a peculiar disease.

"Genuine attar of roses," remarked a New York chemist, "which is made in India and Australia, costs \$100 an ounce at the places of distillation. It takes 50,000 rose blooms to make an ounce of attar. They are the common roses, and grow in great profusion in Califor. nia, where the distillation of attar could be made a very profitable industry. I have seen bedge-rows near Samona, in that State, so dense with these roses that the odor from them on a warm, sultry day caused a feeling of peculiar faintness and oppression in the passer-by. This is the effect of the attar that is distilled by the heat and moist air, and is held suspended, as it were, in the atmosphere."

BONNETS.
Formerly bonnets were considered the or pecial prerogative of women, but circumstances alter cases, and now horses may don a head gear very similar to that worn by women. A bonnet for the head of a horse costs but a trifle, and yet it may be the means of saving the life of a faithful and valuable animal, besides protecting the poor creature from a great deal of needless suffering. Humanity, as well as policy, demands the providing of bonnets for all horses subjected to exposure to the melting tays of a summer's sun. A wetted sponge under the bonnet will greatly contribute not only to the horse's comfort, but also to the

SHIP BUILDING IN MAINE. shipbuilding industry in Maine has

proved more satisfactory this year on the whole than was expected last spring on accounof the provailing low freights. Last year there was an unusual number of tons built, and this year the total comes within 376,78 tons of the total for 1882. The work has also been more evenly distributed, for, while there has been a decrease of 5,989,89 tons in the Bath district, there has been a gain in eight of the other districts. There were 174 vessels built this year, against 168 last year, comprising 9 steamers, 13 ships, 4 barks, 6 barkentines, 2 brigs, 133 schooners, and 7 sloops, aggregating 74,708.13 tons against 75,084.91 tons last year.

PHILOSOPHY.

We have so many systems of philosophy that almost any man can be suited. All he has to do is to look around and take his choice. Perhaps for a good, solid practical every day philosophy the first Napoleon stood at the head of his contemporaries. His idea was that the concentration of force on one given point at a given time was bound to win. This principle is applicable to every act of life. Whether a man is doing mechanical or intellectual work he will find that he can do it exceptionally well if he concentrates his best mental and physical powers and directs them to the matter in hand. This is equally true of writing a paragraph, making a speech, driving a nail or shoveling dirt. To do his best work a man must put his whole mind into it. This was the Napoleonic method, and there is common sense, genius and magic

The Director of the Mint, in his annual re-port on the production of the precious metals, places the total production during the calendar year 1883 at: Gold, \$30,000,000; silver, at its coinage rate, \$46,200,000; Arizona produced \$950,000 gold and \$5,200,000 silver; California, \$14,120,000 gold and \$1,460,000 silver; Colorado, \$4,100,000 gold and \$17,370,000 silver; Dakota, \$3,200,000 gold and \$150,000 silver; Idaho, \$1,400,000 gold and \$2,100,000 silver; Montana, \$1,800,000 gold and \$6,000,000 silver; Nevada, \$2,520,000 gold and \$5,439,000 silver; New Mexico, \$280,600 gold and \$2,845,000 silver: Otah, \$140,000 gold \$5,620,000 silver. The remainder was produced principally in Alaska, Oregon, Georgia and North Carolina. This is a reduction of \$2,500,000 gold and \$600,000 silver from the yield of 1882

At Monte Carlo it is the custom to fill the pockets of suicides with bank-notes, no that it may be seen that they did not kill themselves m account of losses. A recent letter from there relates how a presumably dead Irishman enceceded in getting his pockets filled a short time ago. After losing a small sum at the gambling tables, he suddenly jamped up, exclaimed, "I am ruined!" and rushed into the gardens. Almost immediately afterward the guards heard a pistol shot and then a cry of pain, and, rushing to the spot, found the Irishin dead. It was dark, with no one are so they filled his peckets with money and left him to be found in the morning. They had scarcely gone out of sight, however, before the frishman was on his feet again and skipping away in the most lively style.

ANOTHER FALSE PROPHET.
Things are getting complicated in the Sousays that El Mahdi is not the genuine False Prophet, and that he, the new arrival, is the only true and original Prophet. In pursuance of this theory he pitched in and defeated some of El Mahdi's troops. Now, if the new False Prophet and the old False Prophet will only play the part of the Kilkenny cats, the Soudan question will be settled without any annoyance o England. The new False Prophet is said to have the power of making himself invisible, and like the Frenchman's flea, when his encmies go to put their fingers on him he isn't there. But that does not seem to be a good way to win victories. The British troops have been making themselves invisible in the Sou-dan for sometime and yet they have not succeeded in accomplishing much in that country,

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Society Meeting in Brooklyn-The Officers Elected.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac held its fifteenth annual reunion in Brooklyn. The city was in holiday garb and the veterans paraded the streets. General Grant was enthusiastically chosen president of the society. There was a reception in the Academy of Music in the evening at which Mayer Low and General Horace Potter made addresses.

The following vice presidents were choten—one from each army corps:—First, General Isaace F. Tichenor; second, General Selwyn Connor; third, Major J. B. Fessenden; fourth, General Day; fifth, Major F. W. Simon; sixth, General William H. Brown; ninth, General M. T. Donohue; eleventh, General O. O. Howard; twelfth, Colonel W. S. Cogswell; cavalry corps, General John B. M'Intosh; artillery corps, General H. J. Hunt; general staff, Colonel George L. Ames, eighteenth, General E. C. Ford; nineteenth, General Goorge L. Beal. The other officers were re-elected as follows: Treasurer, Major General M. T. McMahon; Recording Secretary, Brigadier General Horatic C. King; Corresponding Secretary, Brevet Major General George H. Sharpe. The next meeting of the Society will be held in Baltimore.

THE ICE STRANDED BRIG.

Rescue of a Portion of the Crew of the Brit Contederate Thirty Still in Peril.

The mail steamer Plover, under orders from the Newfoundland government to attempt the rescue of the sealing brig Confederate and crew, arrived at King's Cove. Captain Mannel has forwarded the following dispatch: The brig Confederate is completely thrown up on the ice, and now lies on her side about sixteen miles northward of Fogo Island. We approached within twelve miles of the vessel and succeeded in resening forty-five of the crew. A heavy ice mp coming on, we were forced to retreat, leaving the balance of the crew, some twenty-nine or thirty men, and Captain Greene, with the stranded vessel. Notro Dame Bay is now completely blocked with Northern floe ice, and icebergs are innumerable in all directions. There is nothing but a little bread on board the Confederate. All other stores and fuel are exhausted. The sealing crew suffered terribly from hunger, exhaustion and ice blindness.

Springfield, Vt. was visited by a disastrons mood. A storm of terrific force broke over the village, and the mill north of the town sent a torrent of water toward the village. So rapidly did the water rise that few had time to save anything and were forced to flee for their lives. The channel of the creek soon became filled with the wreekage of houses, barns and other buildings. The damage will reach \$50,000. A barn connected with the Chesire Bridge Hotel was torn down, killing William Parker and fatally injuring Bella Spaulding. The storm raged over three hours.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

First acres of ground over a coal mine near Wilkesbarre, Penn., suddenly caved in with a roaring sound like that of an earthquake. Fifty dwelling homes stood on the ground, and they sank from one to three feet, many of them being completely wrecked and the in mates narrowly escaping with their lives.

A ricopo caused by heavy rains and freshets swept through Springfield, Vt., undermining houses, displacing streets and rulning the crops. The damage is estimated at \$50,000 to business interests and many thousands to roads.

months, has done great damage at Curwins-ville, Penn. A large dam gave way, setting adrift thousands of legs and a number of bouses and burns were carried away.

John C, Eno has been indicted by the New York grand jury for unlawful conversion of the funds of the Second National bank while

president,

BROOKLYN put on a gala appearance in honor of the lifteenth annual remains of the Army of the Potomac, Bunting and flags were conspicuous everywhere, and 20,000 people witnessed the parade of veterans, Philadelphia, Beston and other cities being represented by grand army posts, Generals Grant, Hancock, McClellan, Newton, Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, and Mayor Low took a prominent part in the exercises. At the business meeting General Grant was unanimously elected president of the society. In the evening a reception was held at the Academy of Music.

A FIRE in Boston partly destroyed a large

A FIRE in Boston partly destroyed a large rubber warehouse heavily stocked with goods, causing an estimated loss of more than \$400,-600. Sixteen firemen were injured more or less severely by an explosion in the burning building.

HIESTER CLYMER, ex-member of the Penn aylvania State senate, member of Congress from 1877 to 1881, and Democratic candidate for governor in 1896, died suddenly of paralysis at Reading, Penn., aged 57 years.

CASHIGH SHEPARD, of the New York Central railroad freight department at Buffalo mysteriously disappeared, and an examination of his necounts showed that he was short about \$40,000. This receiver appointed to settle the affairs of Grant & Ward has illed a schedule of the assets and liabilities of the suspended firm. The cash assets are \$15,757,75 and a lot of securities and lails receivable, mostly uncollectable. The liabilities amount, in round numbers, to \$14,000,000.

bers, to \$14,000,000.

THE People's Savings Lank, of New Castle, Penn., has suspended.

A MEETING of Massachusetts Republicans opposed to the nomination of their party at Chicago has been held in Boston. A committee of 100 was appointed, and a series of resolutions were adopted declaring that the Chicago nominess "were named in absolute disregard of the reform sentiment of the nation and represent political methods and principles to which we are unalterably opposed," and closed by saying: "Whatever acaction be taken by the Bemocratic party in Chicago, we, the Republicans and Independents, direct our committee to call a convention in such manner as tes to call a convention in such manner as they may deem expedient after the Demo-cratic candidates have been nominated, and not later than August 1, to take such further action as may, to them, seem necessary to energy out the sense of this meeting with prac-tical effect."

South and West.

ELEVEN men were crossin small boat at Thompson's Falls, Montana, when the cable parted and the boat was swept over the falls. Nine of the eleven men were drowned, and two other men on shore in an attempt to rescue them also lost their lives.

Two irothers named Kennedy, laborers at
Louisville, Ky., have just fallen heirs to about
\$1,000,000 each, left them by an uncle in Australia.

Andrew Adams, a boy, killed his mother and eight-year-old sister at their home on North Creek in West Virginia. Neighbors who visited the house found the mother and daughter dead, the former's head being almost emasted to a jelly, while the girls throat was cut from ear to ear. In a corner of the room was crouched the lad, who said that the Lord had told him to offer his relatives as energiness and He would bring them. as sacrifices, and He would bring them

ISAAC A. STANLEY, paying teller of the Na-tional Bank of Commerce, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been arrested for embezzling \$100,000 from the institution. He used the money in grain

A NEGRO boy of fourteen was lynched in ussell county, Va., for killing a young white

Two lumberman—brothers named Haddock—while cutting timber in Gilmor county, W. while cutting timber in Gilmor county, W. rolled down upon them and literally crushed them to a pulp, breaking every bone in their bodies.

Lewellen Robinson (colored) was hanged at Scale, Ala., for the murder of another negro, and on the same day Carlos Recio, a

negro, and on the same thy Carlos Reiss, colored Cuben, washanged at Key West, Fla., for the murder of a companion in a quarrel growing cut of a game of cards.

An explicion at Loomis's Mills, near Little Rock, Ark., destroyed most of the structure, killed Anderson Carp atter, the engineer, and Elias Lee, and badly wounded two others.

Reports to the department of agriculture glow a generally favorable condition of the wheat, cotton and other crops.

Mr. G. be Wecksteiners, minister resident at Washington for the Netherlands ance 1868, has presented his eredentials to the President as envoy extraordinary and minister plentipo-tentiary.

The House committee on elections, in the

tentiary.

The House committee on elections, in the contested election case of Campbell vs. Morey, of the seventh Ohio district, by a vote of eight to four agreed to report in favor of nearing Mr. Mercy, Republican, and seating the contestant, a Democrat.

This secrotary of war having learned officially of the action of Colonel A. P. Morrow, Sixth Cavalry, in duplicating, triplicating, and even quadruplicating his pay accounts, has ordered a court-martial for the trial of that officer.

At a meeting of the House committee on appropriations a resolution offered by Mr. Rendall was adopted as an amendment to the general desiciency bill by a party vote of six to three. It provides that no Scentor, Representative, or Delegate in Congress, or Schator, Representative, or Delegate in Congress, or Schator, Representative, or Delegate elect, and no officer, clerk, or employe of the United States or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or any purson receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the treasury of the United States or any contractor under the United States government, shall give or hand over to any person or persons, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing an account of, or to be applied to, the persuation of any political object whatever. Violation of the provision is made a misdemeanor, to be panished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both.

not excessing \$5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both.

The President monimated sames Bartlett to be consul of the United States at Santillo.

The commissioner of possions has obtained, through the Grand Army of the Republic, a list of more than 200,000 names of Union soldiers, from which he is enabled to give applicants for pension information of the whereabsats of their commiss, who can furnish that testimony required in their cases.

The value of the experts of domestic bread-

The value of the experts of domestic bread-stuffia during May was \$11,003,011 as against \$11,003,551 in May, 1883. The value of the experts for the eleven months ended May 31, was \$144,902,162, as against \$101,425,554 for the corresponding period in 1882-83.

occuring in Russia, 100 persons, including forty army officers, having been taken into custody at Kieff and 200 more at Charkow.

JOSEPH TOMPSETT and George Lowder were hanged together at Pictou, N. B., for the mar-der of Peter Laxier. Both asserted their in-nocence to the last. Robbery was the motive of their crime. REPORTS have reached Cairo that the Arabs

have massacred Hussein Pacha Khalifa, com-mander of Berber, in the Soudan, and all his family, the garrison and the European tra-

Election riots have occurred in Brussels, Belgium, on account of the defeat of the liber-als. Great damage was done to property and many persons were wounded. The members of the Belgium cabinet tendered their resigna-

SUAKIM has again been attacked by Osman Digma's rebel forces. The men-of-war and the forts replied vigorously. Russia is planning for international action against dynamiters. A TUNNEL in the course of construction on a new railway line in Spain caved in, and twelve workmen were killed.

RUSSIAN officers are planning an expedition to the north pole in sledges.

A WATERSPOUT in Akubsig, Russian Turkestan, drowned forty persons and destroyed eighty houses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Spanish Ministers have decided, in council, that seven of the fifteen members of the Black Hand Anarchist Society condemned to death shall be executed at Jerez. The others will suffer lifelong servitude.

—The bill re-establishing divorce has passed its first reading in the French Senate by a vote of 156 to 115.

M. Conson, in the Journal de Pharmacie, says that a piece of borax weighing two or three grains will, if allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth of a singer, remove all trace of Twelve artillery officers have been arrested at Odessa, Russia, and tifty male and female pupils in three high schools at Kischeneff have been arrested on a charge of Nihilism. —One hundred persons have been arrested at Kleff, Russia, on the charge of nihilism. Forty army officers are among the number. Two hundred arrests have also been made at Charlesten.

-It is reported that a sentinel patrolling at Windsor Castle was fired at on Saturday night by two men, who made their escape. Increased vigilance is now shown by the guards at the

Reports have reached Cairo to the effect -Reports have reached Carro to the enect that the rebel nine days ago massacred Hus-sein Pacha Khaiffs, commander at Berber, and all his family; the garrison, which was faithful to the Khedive, and the European traders who

—The returns issued by the British Board of Trade show that during the month of May the British imports decreased, as compared with that month in 1883. £3,100,000, and that the exports increased during the same period £358,000, as compared with those of May, 1883.

-It is reported that the plague has appeared on the Persian frontier. —An election riot has occurred at Miedspell, in Hungary. Five persons were killed and two wounded.

-A'Gloncoster (Mass.) fishing schooner wa run down and sunk by a coal steamer. Four lives were lost.

- Eight out of eleven of Professor Bruton's

troups of performing dogs were poisoned by some person unknown in New York, Mr. Bergh has offered \$100 for the detection of the mis-creant. The dogs were very valuable. The family name of the emperor of Japan the 123d sovereign of that country, is Mut -The Rio Grande has risen rapidly at El aso, Texas, and great damage to property

—The production of the precious metals in the United States decreased \$3,000,000 in 1883

France has assured Italy that she has ntention of modifying the status que in Mor-

 Russia is said to be planning international action against dynamiters. Dynamite cartridges were exploded in front of two churches in Genoa.

—Much rioting occurred in Brussels owing to the result of the Belgian elections in favor of the liberals. A conservative cabinet will be called to power.

—The coal companies have decided to raise the price of coal and reduce the wages of min-ers during the current month. —A demented pauper leaped from the top of the almshouse at Erie, Pa., and was in-stantly killed.

-Failures in the fruit trade have taken place in New York. place in New York.

—Chancellor Runyon, of Newark, N. J., issued an order to the managers of the Newark Savings Institution directing them to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in loaning the funds of the bank contrary to the Chancellor's orders.

—Gen. Joseph D. Williams, the first Adjutant General of the State of Connecticut, under Gov. Buckingham, died at Hartford, of heart disease, at the age of sixty-four years.

The carbier of the Watertown, Mass.

—The cashier of the Watertown, Mass., Bank who stopped in Missouri long enough to be arrested, was sent to State Prison for eight

—By the wreck of the schooner Six Brothers off Newfoundland fourteen lives were lost. -Forty-five of the crew of the ice-stranded brig Confederate have been rescued.

—A wife beater at Buffalo crushed the skull of a neighbor who interfered to protect the

—A villain by setting fire to a barn in Chi-cago caused the death of two men. The Union Depot Building at St. Paul, Minn., was totally destroyed by fire.

-John Knox Polk, nephew of President Polk, has been sent to an insane asylum. John C. Eno was indicted by the Grand Jury of New York city for unlawful conversion of the funds of the Second National Bank.

—The tamous turfman General Abe Buford, of Louisville, Ky., committed suicide at the residence of his brother Benjamin Buford, at Danville, Ind., just after the breakfast hour. —Henry G. Vennor, the weather prophet, died on Sunday in Montreal. He was born in Montreal in 1841, and early in life began to take interest in natural science.

—A barrel of beer exploded in a brewery at Newburg, N. Y., killing James Quillan, His head was mangled beyond recognition. The news of the secondent caused his invalid wife to become demented.

-Five Italian tramps while walking the rail-road tracks near Pittsburg, Pa., met two trains, and not knowing how to get out of their way two of the tramps were killed and

GREAT INDIAN FIGHT. Reported General Engagement Between Six Thousand Sloux Indians.

A special dispatch from Springfield, D. T., says Indians bring reports that last week some Brule Sioux at Rosebud agency, got into a fight among themselves. Three were killed. Balance of band, which numbers about six thousand, taken sides and general engagement in progress. Indians are well armed and mounted. This information comes wholly

England's Dynamite Scare.

The London Globe says: "There is good reason to believe that the police are well on the track of the men who caused the recent excellent."

from Indian runners and may not be reliable

The value of the exports of domestic breadstuffs during May was \$11,493.011 as against
\$11,686,551 in May, 1853. The value of the
exports for the eleven months ended May 31,
was \$141,082,162, as against \$191,425,554 for
the corresponding period in 1853-83.

Foreign.

WHOLDSALE arrests of alleged nihilists are

A SLAVE SALE IN TANGIER,

—An international rifle match, participated in by English, Scotch and Irish teams, consisting of twenty men each, has been concluded at Conglen, near Glasgow. The score was as follows:—England, 1,817 points; Scotland, 1,810; and Ireland, 1,657.

-Twenty deaths from yellow fever occurred at Havana last week.

—Arrangements are being made at Washington, D. C., for an international single scull race, to be open to all carsmen in the world, for \$5,000 in cash prizes and the world's cham-

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

THE title of Janauschek's new play Life," the author being Harry Meredith.

Frank D. Nelson, the singing convoluent has met with success at the Spanish Fort Opera-house, New Orleans, He has lately been appointed assistant stage manager.

BOKIKI, the new exerts driver tenor of Hamburg, is receiving the unprecedented satary (for a young artist in Germany) of \$515 a night at Kroli's theatre, in the Thiorgarten, Berlin.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

[Correspondence of the Leeds Mercury.] Sunday, I learned, was the day on which these human chattels were gen-erally disposed of; so on the first Sun-day after my arrival in Tangier I laid my plans. I went for a walk and presentfor \$6,000 in cash prizes and the world's cham-pionship.

—An accident to a gravel train, on the Pitts-burg, Cleveland and Toledo Raiirond, resulted in the mangling of seven Italian laborers, two of them subsequently died.

—Fourtieen men, crew of a small vessel, lost their lives in Trinity Bay, N. F., by the capsiz-ing of their craft. I turned eagerly and followed my guide, "Life," the author being Harry Meredian.
THEATRICAL real estate in the United
States is estimated at \$115,000,000, divid d
among 2,552 theatres.
An adaptation of Bret Harte's "Luck of
Roaring Camp," by Clifton W. Tayleure,
made for Maggie Mitchell in 1880, will be produced by its author next season.

expecting shortly to witness a melodramatic scene.

Just ahead of my conductor was a tall, turbaned Arab, with fine face and along gray beard, whom I recognized as one of the auctioneers who patrol the High street of Tangier, carrying pieces of calico, horse-trappings, knives or other articles on their arms and crying the price at which they are offered to the public. He was moving stolidly along through the crowd of market people, who through the crowd of market people, who were all too busy to spare so much as a glance at him. My guide pointed at him. "Voila!" he cried. "But where is the slave?" I demanded. "Voila, monsieur, voila!" he repeated, pointing again to the auctioneer, and then I saw walking wearily behind him, pausing when he paused, moving on when he advanced, looking with eyes of pathetic apathy upon the busy throng around her, a girl, a child of fourteen years or thereabouts, with uncovered face, clad in a single seanty garment of white cotton. She was black but not uncomely, and she had evidently been carefully prepared in the

A New York paper figures up the lesses of fifteen metropolitan theatrical speculations during the senson, and makes the total 486, 870. Abbey leads off with \$187,520 deficit on 870. Abbey leads off with \$187,520 deficit on his opera venture, while Mapleson is set down as \$18,000 short. In addition there is said to be \$75,000 claimed by sandry persons as due to them from the managers, and \$150,000 mere is the amount in litigation. Here is the other side of the picture: Daly cleared \$50,000 and Harrigan & Hart still more. The Casine has done splendidly, Irving accumulated \$40,000 at the Star and Wallack made money at the Star his old theatre, and the new Wallack's uptown. More money was spent in amusements than in any other season on record, the gross receipts from September to May, in all the New York theatres, being estimated at \$8,000,001 JONATHAN CHACE, of Rhode Island, is the only Quaker in Congress.

RIJUTRIA Corean nobleman, has translated the Bible into his native language.

JAY GOULD'S losses through the shrinkage of stocks are estimated at \$21,642,000. THE leader of the Chinese army in Tonquin. Too Tsung Tang, is seventy-eight years M. Pakovitch, a Russian army officer of WALT WHYMAN'A works have been transla-ted into German and are now being issued in Dresden. He received \$50 for his first sonnet

of eighteen lines in Harper's,

The first historic novel in Icelandic has
been published in Canada by a lady bearing
the name of Torfhildur Thornsteindottir
Holm. The title of the novel is "Brynjolfur
Svemsson."

The newly-elected Methodist bishop, Dr. Mallalien, of Massachusetts, said at a recent reception given him in Boston that he started preaching twenty six years ago on a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars a year, all of which was paid. George W. Jones, to whom was first applied the phrase, "the watchdog of the trensury," is living at Fayetteville, Lincoln county, Tenn., in robust health, at the age of sighty years. Mr. Jones served in Congress for eight consecutive terms.

There are but three persons in the United Blates who have received the three degrees of doctor of divinity, doctor of laws and doctor of literature. These are Professor Wilson, of Cornell, President Barnard, of Columbia, and President McCosh, of Princeton.

CONDITION OF THE CHOPS.

The returns of cotton planting made to the Department of Agriculture indicates a tendency to increase of area, checked somewhat in the Southwest by rains and inundations, and in North Carolina and Tennessee by low temperature in the planting season. Replanting was still in progress to some extent on the last of June, even in the lower latitudes. The apparent increase is about four per cent. It would have been larger with a better planting season. The increase in the area of spring wheat appears to be nearly 200,000 acres, or 9 per cent. No part of the Pacific coast area is included as spring wheat. The largest increase is in Dakota, amounting to about 400,000 acres.

acres.

The condition of spring wheat averages 101 per cent. being up to the standard in nearly every district.

The condition of winter wheat continues high. The average is 93, against 04 a mending of the area of the last report the lilinois average has declined 11 points, Ohio and Kensuchy 3. Indiana, Michigan and some other States show higher condition. The average of condition of the principal States are New York, 98; Pennsylvania, 100; Maryland, 99; Georgia, 93; Texas, 98; Kentucky, 96; Ohio, 82; Michigan, 91; Indiana, 91; Illinois, 76; and Missouri, 90.

Missouri, 90.

The increase in area of oats is 4 per cent. The average of condition is 98. It was 96 last year and 101 in June of 1882. The averages are highest, as is usually the case, in the States north of the fortieth parallel coming up to the standard in all of the Western States.

The general average of rye has advanced from 96 to 97.

The barley average has fallen from 101 in May to 98. It was 97 last June and 91 in June, 1882.

1882.
It is 97 in New York, 90 in Pennsylvanis, 10: in Wisconsin, 100 in Minnesota, 97 in Iowa 100 in Nebraska and 98 in California. These Stases usually produce four-fifths of the crop.

Previston Against Contributions.

At a meeting of the U. S. House Committee on Appropriations the following resolution, offered by Mr. Randall, was adopted as an amendment to the General Deficiency bill by a vote of 6 to 3—a party vote of those present:

That no Senator, Representative or Delegate in Congress, or Senator, Representative or Delegate elect, and no officer, clerk or employee of the United States, or any department, branch or bureau thereof, or any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States, or any contractor under the United States government, shall give or hand over to any person or persons, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, on account of or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever.

That any person guilty of a violation of this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on genviction thereof be punished by a fine not are leading \$5,000, or by such fine and imprisonment both, in the discretion of the Cott.

How the labuman Trame is Openly Carries on in an African City.

my plans. I went for a walk and present-ly found myself in the crowded little market, within the walls of the city, threading my way past the stalls laden with spring vegetables, with delicious oranges, banauas and other fruit and among the heaps of fish over which Arab housewives were battling eagerly with salesmen. Visions of scenes described in the pages of "Uncle Tom's Cabin' and other works of fiction familiar to me in my early days flashed before my eyes.

evidently been carefully prepared in the bath for the ordeal of this morning. There she stood, alone in the crowd, friendless, dejected, travel worn, hardly to be distinguished in outward appear-ance from the other girls around her, and yet deprived of the first of all the rights which our human nature claims for itself—a slave, without even the commonest of the privileges of humanity.

The little girl looked up with a dull curiosity visible on her features when she observed my European dress. Then she looked away with the same rad face of hopeless dejection. I asked her price, "Thirty-five dollars," was the answer. She had been brought from Soudan the auctioneer told me. She had been captured there by a slave dealer, who carried her to Mogador and passed pagan, absolutely ignorant, but she was bealthy, she was active, she was good looking, she was—but no, my pen refuses to chronicle the list of various qualities as they were glibly enumerated. her on to another dealer, by whom she had been taken to Tangier. She was a pagan, absolutely ignorant, but she was qualities as they were glibly enumerated the salesman. He might have been talking of a horse or a sheep, nay, he would hardly have talked so coarsely of either of these animals as he did of this fellow-creature of mine. Presently he turned away disappointed, finding that no bid was fortbeoming from me. I followed him at a little distance along the narrow winding street. The girl was ever treading closely in his footsteps.

Suddenly a woman beckoned him to a door. He entered it, still followed by the girl; and when a few minutes afterward he emerged he was aloue. Through my conductor I learned that he had sold

the girl to the weman of the house for £8.

Bad Men Always Insane. Much of the tyranny and despotism of the world has been the result of cere-bral disease, and if justice had been done, not a few of the rulers of history would have been confined in asylums for the insane. Caligula, the despotic Roman emperor, was certainly a lunatic. His accession to the throne was greeted with joy by the Roman people, and he afterward became so popular by the gen-erous and conciliatory acts of his reign,

that when he was attacked with sickness sacrifices were offered in the temples for his recovery.

His brain undoubtedly grew diseased during his sickness, for from that time he became a changed man. The remaining four years of his reign were dis-graced by some of the most ungraced by some of the most un-natural and capricious tyranny recorded in history. The career of Nero was something like that of Caligula. In youth he was notably clever, kindly and amiable, and for the first five years of his reign he ruled with elemency and justice. He was at this time so harassed by the attempts of his mother to wrest the sceptre from his hands that his brain

probably became distorted, and he was metamorphosed into a tyrant. Domitian, Heliogabaius, and possibly some of the other tyrants of Rome, must have been of unsound mind. Domitian, like Caligula and Nero, began to reign with generosity, and under the pressure and worryings of government he developed into a monster. Heliogabatus made his horse consul, appointed a senate of women, forced the Romans to worship a black stone, and prepared golden swords and daggers, and cords of silk and gold in order to put an end to his own life whenever he saw fit. All these were the freaks of a madman. Domitian, Heliogabalus, and possibly these were the freaks of a madman,

Beath of a Veteran Editor.

General James Watson Webb, who has been suffering for some time from cystitis, died in New York. General Webb was born in Clavereck. Columbia County, N. Y., on February 8, 1802. He was appointed a licutenant in the army and served until 1827, when he resigned, and became the proprietor of the New York Morning Courier and in 1829 he bought the New York Enquirer and consolidated it with the Courier, using the name of the Courier and Enquirer, which well deserved its reputation for enterprise. He served in several official capacities during his career.

Wanted to Know.—Talking once with General Sherman, the Rev. James Freeman Clarke said: "Oh, General, there is something I want to ask you; something I ought to know." "Well, what is it?" inquired the General. "I don't know," said the other; "I can't think what it is, but I am sure there is something you know that I don't know, and I ought not to let so good an opportunity of asking it go by unim-proved," But it did so by.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

WHAT WE PIND IN THE HUMOROUS PAPERS TO SMILE OVER.

Foreigner—"What a grand outpour-ing of the people. Thousands and tens of thousands of American freemen, and all assembled in one spot. But what means this loud acclaim?"

Citizen-"It is an ovation," "Ah, yes; I see the recipient now on the hotel balcony. Is it the President of this mighty Republic?"

"Oh, no." "Some great military hero, perhaps; or, possibly, some eminent scientist, au-thor, poet or artist whom the country

delights to honor?"
"You are wrong."
"Indeed! Then who is the personage who inspires such enthusiasm; what no ble deed has he accomplished?" "He is the winner of the walking match."—Econing Call.

ON WALL STREET.

It would appear, from the brief men-tion given in the daily papers, that there has been some little trouble in Wall street. Some thirteen firms, with an aggregate capital of \$7,720,000, have announced that their combined liabilities are \$37,050,000. The discrepancy between the two represents the difference between a bird in the hand and two in the bush. There is a powerful moral in Wall street just now, but exactly how to frame it puzzles the will and makes bank-rupts of us all.—Life.

HYGIENIC SELF-DEFENSE.

The late Caleb Cushing once remarked to a company of friends that when he was practicing law in a certain town he had the chair used by visitors nailed down to the floor four feet away from he death his desk.

"What on earth did you do that for?"

was the query.
"Well, everybody in that section was
extremely confidential and was also extremely fond of fried onious and Holland

gin. It was a move on my part of hy-gicnic self-defense." "This won't go for two cents," said a

postal clerk in a country office, returning to an old negro a letter which he had passed through the delivery window. "Whut's de matter wid it?" "Too heavy."
"Jes' 'bout like I 'spected, Dat letter

He loved her. She knew it. She disliked him. What then? What then?

He asked her to marry him again and again.

She refused. He grew augry. He left in a pet.

He told her he wished that they never had met.

She married another. She was bappy. But he

Roamed the wide world over on land and on

was dead.

He proposed. She accepted. And so they were wed. SCARCITY OF SMALL CHANGE.

"How do you like Austin?" asked a gentleman, of Uncle Mose. "De town am good enuff, but Ise sorry for de folks; dey am so pore." "There seems to be considerable wealth in Austin."

"Yes, dar seems to be, but hits all a snare and a collusion. Yesterday I wanted change foah a five-dollar bill. hunted all fru my pockets, and I hain't foun' it yet. I nebber seed a town whar hit was so hard ter git change foal a poor missuble five-dollar bili?"—Texas Siftings.

A traveler just from the South reports the following: On one of the Southern railroads there is a station called "Sawyer." Lately a newly married couple boarded the train, and were very loving indeed. The brakeman noticed the gushing groom kiss the bride about two hundred times, but maintained a serene quiet. Finally the station in question was reached, and just after the whistle sounded the groom gave the bride a rousing smack on the lip, and the brake-man opened the door and shouted:

"Sawyer! Sawyer!" "What's that?" responded the groom, looking over his shoulder at the brake-

"Sawyer! Sawyer!"
"Well, I don't care if you did, she's
my wife."—Merchant Traveller.

WHAT IT MEANS

"Papa," said a fashionable New 7 ork girl, "what does 'baggarge' mean?"
"Baggage?" the old man replied;
"why trunks, valises etc.—things that you take with you when traveling."
"Oh!" said the dear girl, who had returned from a four weeks' trip abroad, now I understand. It's the same as luggage,'"

A London dispatch says James Stephens has issued a circular to Irish nationalists in America, stating that he has consented to again place himself at their head, because the moment has arrived when a union of all Irishmen is possible. As soon as he receives answers from America the new conference of Irish leaders will meet in Paris, Stephens declares that Ireland shall be an independent republic before he dies. At the conclusion of the forthcoming conference in Paris, he will issue a m festo prohibiting dynamite murders. He considers that those who trusted to the dynamite theory of resistance are now convinced of their error. Stephens now convinced of their error. Stephens says he expects daily to receive news that O'Donovan Rossa has abandoned his ultra-radical position and rallied a new party of moderate ideas.